F 804
. S2 T5

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

D454
.244

THE TOWN OF
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

[A. D. 1604]

124

"The Sun Symbol"

THE TOWN OF

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

[A. D. 1604]

THE BISHOP'S LODGE

SANTA FE

James R. Thorp

.S2T5

"The Sun Symbol"

Painted by W. E. Rollins

THIS represents a Zuni Indian about to carve his conception of the Sun upon a rock. The Indian and his ubiquitous bowl, being the physical features of the picture, are brought out in vivid color. The Sun Symbol is in softer pastel colors, representing the thought of the Indian.

The central circle of the Sun Symbol is the Cosmos, in which is shown a face, as the Indian conceives it. As an Indian stands upon an eminence and looks about him, everything comprised within the circle of his vision, or imagination, is his idea of the Cosmos.

The outer edge of the circle of the Cosmos is bordered by points, representing clouds.

Outside of the clouds is the circle of the Sun, from which rays are sent out in every direction, and from which also spring the lightning, represented by forked tongues capped by arrow heads to symbolize swiftness.

The arms of the Swastika also appear on the edge of the Sun, symbolizing the unchanging eternal evolution of life.

The two serpent figures are symbollic of wisdom and knowledge.

The original painting of "The Sun Symbol" hangs in the Main Dining Room of The Bishop's Lodge, at Santa Fe.

COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY JAMES R. THORPE.

DESIGNED & PRINTED BY
THE TAYLOR COMPANY
BOULDER, COLORADO

21-16546

AUG -8 '21

©CI.A622364

no. 1

Color Plates

	Page
The Sun Symbol	Frontispiece
The Prayer Stone	31
The Earth Symbol	39
The Ceremonial Altar	61

Maps

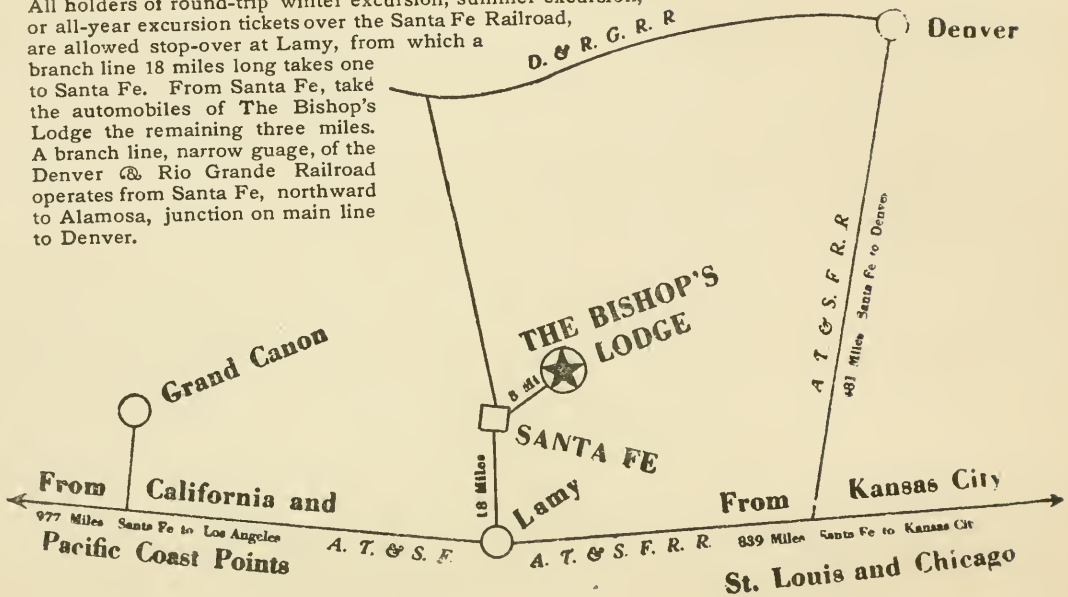
General Map	10
Santa Fe and Vicinity	22
Lavato Links	51

Illustrations

Cave Dwellings	13
Communal House Remains	13
Plaza of Santa Fe	17
"Rocky Mountain Express"	17
Museum of New Mexico	19
Sangre de Cristo Range	25
Mesas in the Desert	25
Sanctuario Chimayo	27
The Buffalo Dance	27
Governor's Palace, Santa Fe	33
Pueblo of Taos	33
"The North Lodge"	35
"The Central Lodge"	41
Pergola, "The Central Lodge"	43
Living Room	45
The Lounge	45
"The South Lodge"	47
Dining Room	53
North Lodge Porch	55
Placita, "The North Lodge"	57
Entrance, "The South Lodge"	57
Saddled for Mountain Trip	63
Autos off for the Pueblos	63
Typical Tent House	65
Pantry and Kitchen	67
Heating and Refrigerating Plants	69

How to get to The Bishop's Lodge

All holders of round-trip winter excursion, summer excursion, or all-year excursion tickets over the Santa Fe Railroad, are allowed stop-over at Lamy, from which a branch line 18 miles long takes one to Santa Fe. From Santa Fe, take the automobiles of The Bishop's Lodge the remaining three miles. A branch line, narrow guage, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad operates from Santa Fe, northward to Alamosa, junction on main line to Denver.



SUN, Silence and Adobe—that is New Mexico in three words. If a fourth were added, it would be only to clinch the three. It is the great American Mystery—the National Rip Van Winkle—the United States which is NOT United States.

New Mexico is the anomaly of the Republic. It is a century older in European civilization than the rest, and several centuries older still in a happier semi-civilization of its own.

It had its walled cities of stone before Columbus had grand parents-to-be; and it has them yet. The most incredible pioneering the world has ever seen, overran it with the zeal of a prairie fire nearly four hundred years ago. The most superhuman marches, the most awful privations, the most devoted heroism, the most unsleeping vigilance wrested this bare brown land to the world, and having wrested it, went to sleep. The winning was the wakefullest in history—the after nap eternal. It has never awakened —one does not know that it ever can. Nature herself does little but sleep here.

The abrupt mountains, the echoing, rock-walled canons the sunburnt mesas, the streams bankrupt by their own Shylock sands, the gaunt, brown, treeless plains, the ardent

sky, all harmonize with unearthly unanimity. It is a picture, a romance, a dream, all in one.

It is our one corner that is the sun's very own. Here he has had his way, and no discrepancy mars his work.

It is a land of quaint, swart faces, of oriental dress and unspelled speech; a land where distance is lost, and the eye is a liar; a land of ineffable lights and sudden shadows — the heart of Africa beating against the ribs of the Rockies.

There are almost no waterfalls and not a river worthy of the name. The mountains are largely miles of savage skyward rock; and forests are far between. But every landscape is characteristic and beautiful—with a weird, unearthly beauty, treacherous as the flowers of its cacti.

Most of New Mexico, most of the year, is an indescribable harmony in browns and grays, over which the enchanted lights of its unique torquoise blue skies cast an eternal spell.

Its very rocks are unique—astounding freaks of form and color, carved by the scant rains and more liberal winds of immemorial centuries and towering across the bare land like milestones of forgotten giants.

—Charles F. Lummis, "The Land of Poco Tiempo."

Pre-historic Cave Dwellings
at Rito de los Frijoles

Remains of Communal House
at Rito de los Frijoles

The City of Santa Fe is the oldest capital in the United States and is thought to have been settled about the year 1540 by the Spanish Explorer, Don Antonio de Espejo. It was made the capital of New Spain in 1605. Its original and full name was Ciudad Real de la Santa Fe de San Francisco. It is the oldest city in America, with the exception of Saint Augustine, Florida.

The city lies in a fertile, sheltered valley, almost in the heart of the wooded Sangre de Christo range of the Rockies. Blessed by nature, hallowed by romance, the centre of a region of the greatest archaeological interest, it is the most picturesque and romantic city in the United States.

The Plaza is located in the center of the city, at the end of the old Santa Fe trail and long before the advent of the railways it was the longed for vision of many a weary traveler over the Great Overland Trail. It was the camping ground of the intrepid Don Juan de Onante, in 1605. Here General Kearney hoisted the Stars and Stripes of the American Government in 1846. It contains a monument to the soldiers who fell in the Civil War and in the Indian wars; also a drinking fountain erected as a memorial to the late Archbishop Lamy, the first Roman Catholic Bishop and Archbishop of Santa Fe.

The city is distinctly Spanish in its appearance and atmosphere. The Spanish speaking descendants of the early conquerers live as did their ancestors, in small villages,

clustered about their quaint but beautiful old churches, established by the devoted Friars and Padres of the sixteenth century.

Many of the houses are of adobe and of stone, just as they were built centuries ago and the Spanish-Indian architecture presents a distinct type of beauty and charm so remote and strange, that the visitor may well imagine himself in a foreign land.

Facing the quaint old Plaza is the Palace of the Governors, a low, spreading adobe structure, erected in the seventeenth century. It was occupied continuously by the Spanish, Mexican and American Governors until 1909. It was in this building that Governor Lew Wallace wrote the concluding chapters of his book, Ben Hur. It is now occupied by the Museum of the American Archaeological Society, and it contains some of the most precious and rare specimens of pre-historic art in the world.

The beautiful New Museum of New Mexico also faces the Plaza. It was finished and opened to the public in 1917. Its architecture is said to be the finest example of true American architecture in the United States. On its walls are exhibited some of the finest works of the many noted American artists comprising the Santa Fe Artist Colony.

The old church of San Miguel erected in 1640 and also that of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, erected originally in 1627, both of which contain many old paintings and wood carvings, are of great interest.

The Plaza — Santa Fe

" A Rocky Mountain Express
At Rest " — Plaza, Santa Fe

New Museum of New Mexico

Interior of New Museum — Santa Fe

The Bishop's Lodge is the former little ranch of the late Archbishop Lamy, one of the many beloved and faithful priests who devoted their lives to the education and uplift of the native people of New Mexico. His quaint old private devotional chapel, located on the ranch, still stands and has been recently restored. It will be preserved as one of the many interesting landmarks of this section. The Bishop's Lodge is named in honor of this illustrious place.

The Lodge is situated in the very heart of the most interesting fifty-mile circle of America, about three and one-half miles north of the city of Santa Fe, and well up in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo range of the Rockies.

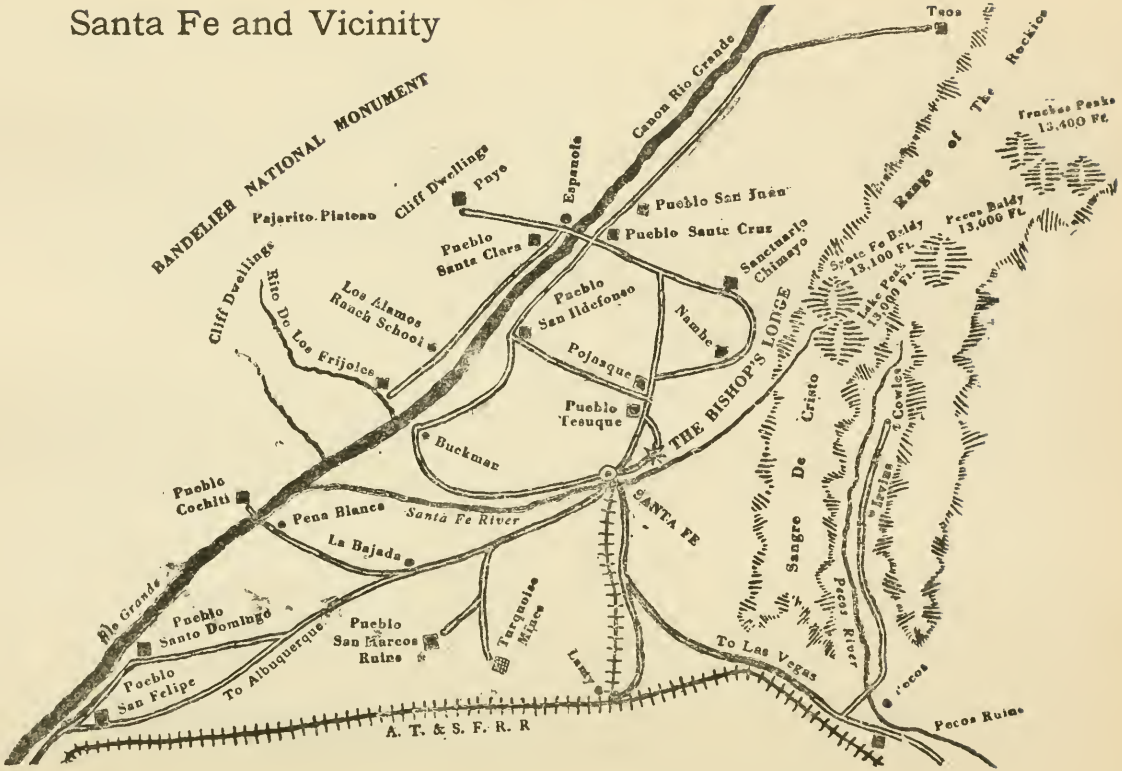
The scenery about the Lodge is beautiful. On all sides the wonderful mountain ranges rise in their majesty to dizzy heights, clothed in their marvelous shades of blue—so destinctly New Mexican.

To the south, beyond the city, lies the Sandia range, in which are located the famous Tiffany turquoise mines.

To the east lies the Sangre de Cristo range whose majestic crests, Baldy and Lake Peak, snow clad most of the year, rise to an altitude of 13,000 feet.

To the west and north the dark masses of the Jemez range tower to the clouds, above the Rio Grande, and contain those wonderful pre-historic, enigmatic cliff dwellings and buried cities, so interesting to the visitor. Below the

Santa Fe and Vicinity



Lodge and between it and the Rio Grande, lies the silent mysterious desert, stretching out for miles; brilliant in the wonderful sunshine and marvelous in its ever changing colors, lights and shadows — of unending wonder and interest to the resident as well as to the visitor.

The Lodge is modern and up to date in every respect and offers all of the comforts and conveniences of the leading metropolitan hotels, yet it possesses none of the atmosphere of a hotel. On the contrary it is most homelike. It is essentially a place of recreation, relaxation and rest, a place where one may take things easy and enjoy the pleasure, wonders and glories of the out-of-doors, in the Great "Sunshine State," in absolute comfort but without any of the unnecessary conventions of fashionable resorts. Outing clothes are worn at all times.

Never having been publicly advertised, the lodge is known and patronized almost exclusively by those who have previously enjoyed its comforts, beauty and rare hospitality or, by those who have been informed of it by former guests. In this way the personnel of its guests has always remained at a very high standard.

The guests live simply and dress simply. The atmosphere of the Lodge is that of one large family, in whose varied activities guests may mingle at their pleasure. Those seeking change and rest from business and social activities will find it an ideal spot.

The Lodge positively does not entertain tubercular guests.

The elevation of the Lodge is 7,200 feet. The climate is delightful throughout the whole year. Owing to the elevation, the dry, arid air and the sunshine, the heat of summer is never oppressive nor is the cold of winter over penetrating. With ninety per cent of sunshine during the year, one may enjoy the out-of-doors almost every day.

In summer the average temperature in the shade, during the day, is never over seventy-five degrees. Blankets must be used at the lodge every night during the year.

In winter the days are normally sunny and balmy, the nights cold and crisp.

It is a constant source of surprise to those not acquainted with the climate of this section, to know that the summers of Santa Fe are cooler and more delightful than those of New England. Also that the winter climate is more delightful than that of sections farther south. Owing to the crisp, dry, invigorating air and the sunshine, the climate is never debilitating.

The Lodge being located in the little canyon of the Tesuque, the high mountains protect it from the winds of winter. Its elevation above the valley shelters it from the sandstorms and the dust of the desert below.

In addition to the usual social entertainments to be found at the Lodge, its nearness to Santa Fe makes it

"Top of the world," Peaks of Sangre de Cristo Range, altitude 13,000 feet.

Desert Scene and Mesas near Santa Fe.

"Sanctuario" Old Mission Church at Chimayo.

Buffalo Dance, San Ildefonso Pueblo.

possible for the guests who so desire, to accept the rare hospitality of the citizens and enjoy the delightful cultured life centering about the Museum, always generously open to visitors. The Santa Fe Club cordially extends the courtesies of its club house and golf course to the guests of the Lodge who may desire to indulge in golf.

The Lodge motors make daily trips to and from the city and guests are always in close touch with the outside world, by long distance telephone and telegraph.

Nowhere else in America is the mountain scenery more magnificent than that to be found near the Lodge. The world famous Rockies offer every variety of mountain life to the mountain climber, the hunter, the fisherman and the lover of the out-of-door life. A few hours' ride from the Lodge, on the mountain trails brings one to the heart of the mountains, where the bear, mountain lion, wild cat, deer, wild turkey, etc., are plentiful, and the mountain streams abound in trout.

By motoring a short distance from the Lodge, one can reach the Rito de los Frijoles, with its wonderful pre-historic cliff dwellings, and buried cities, the most pretentious of its kind in the world. Also the Indian Pueblos, from the noted Pueblo de Taos down through the Rio Grande Pueblos of San Juan, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Cochiti, Santa Domingo, San Felipe, etc. Here one encounters the

"The Prayer Stone"

Painted by W. E. Rollins

A Navaho medicine man is here seen before the Prayer Stone of his pueblo, offering supplication for the welfare of his people, at the hour of sunrise. This he must do each morning, regardless of the weather.

The Prayer Stone is invariably erected upon some eminence overlooking the pueblo. It is deeply set in the earth, and in front of it are placed four shapely stones, to represent the Badger, Bear, Cougar and Wolf — guardians of the four Earth Regions.

From the Sun Symbol upon the face of the Prayer Stone are seen the Sun's Rays radiating to the four Earth Regions.

The original painting of "The Prayer Stone" hangs in the Main Dining Room of The Bishop's Lodge, at Santa Fe.

"The Prayer Stone"

Governor's Palace — Santa Fe

The Pueblo of Taos

"North Lodge"
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

original Americans, the Pueblo Indians, living today in their semi-civilization, just as they lived when first discovered by the pioneer Spanish explorers over 350 years ago. One may also witness their wonderful ceremonial dances, see them grinding their corn on primitive "metates," making Indian pottery and weaving their baskets and blankets.

Our stable of reliable, sure-footed, grain fed, mountain ponies, accustomed to the trails and the desert, is unsurpassed anywhere. The equipment is all in keeping and high class throughout. Horses and equipment are rented by the hour, day, week or month. When taken weekly or monthly, horses and equipment are limited to the sole use of the guest engaging them, at all times during the period of the engagement. Experienced guides and riding instructors will be furnished whenever desired.

The three guests' buildings, the North, South and Central Lodges, are substantial brick and concrete structures, stucco covered and built after Pueblo style of architecture. They are thoroughly modern in every respect, steam heated and electric lighted.

On the walls of the public lounging room and dining room, in the Central Lodge, hang four massive paintings, the work of Mr. W. E. Rollins, whose paintings of the southwest are so justly celebrated. They represent the symbolic life of the American Pueblo Indian and are most unique and remarkable.

"The Earth Symbol"

Painted by W. E. Rollins

THIS is Hopi, and represents the Indian as a cultivator of the land, walking on the mesa with hoe in hand. Above the vegetation in front of him, he sees in his mind's eye the Earth Symbol.

The Earth is divided into four Regions, in each of which the Sun and Moon appear.

The Sun is the master and sustainer of life, while the Moon governs the storms and rains. Between them, they control the four seasons and the sunshine and rain, from which the Indian receives his benefits, as both are conducive to the production of crops.

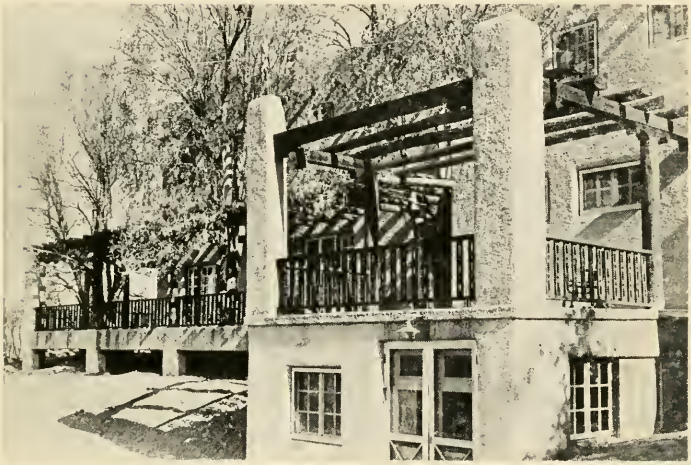
Since these celestial bodies are hidden from his sight for half the time, the symbols are obscured one-half in each Earth Region.

The Sun being the master of light as also the sustainer of life, the Earth Symbol is capped by the Thunder Bird, which rises above the Clouds, and carries upward the aspirations and prayers of the Indian.

The original painting of "The Earth Symbol" hangs in the "Central Lodge" of The Bishop's Lodge, at Santa Fe.

"The Earth Symbol"

"Central Lodge"
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe



Pergola — "Central Lodge"

Office — "Central Lodge"
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

A Private Living Room

East End of Lounge
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

"South Lodge"
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

The North and South Lodges are the principal residential buildings. The Central Lodge is the Administrative building. It contains the office, main lounging room, dining room, kitchen, ice and cold storage plant, laundry, heating plant, billiard room, etc. It also has six large bedrooms on the second floor, each with private bath.

The Lodge is operated on the American plan and is open throughout the entire year. The range of accommodations is wide and varied, as follows:

Suites, consisting of bedroom, glass enclosed sleeping porch, private living room and private bath.

Suites, consisting of private living room, glass enclosed sleeping porch and private bath.

Suites, consisting of private living room, glass enclosed sleeping porch and the use of adjoining bath, in conjunction with another similar suite.

Rooms, double and single, with or without private bath.

Sleeping porches (glass enclosed), with combination private bath and dressing room.

Tent houses, double and single for out-of-door sleeping. The tent houses are constructed substantially of tongue and groove floors and wainscoting, double canvas roof, windows and doors, patent ventilators, fly screens, heated during the cold season and furnished in keeping with the Lodge buildings. They are so located as to permit the occupants to use the conveniences of the main building.

THE "Royal and Ancient" Game of Golf has attained so important a place in the scheme of American life that special pains have been taken to provide adequately for its enjoyment at The Bishop's Lodge.

Guests of The Lodge are accorded the full privileges of the splendid Lavato Links of the Santa Fe Club, and here tournaments and matches are played off at frequent intervals.

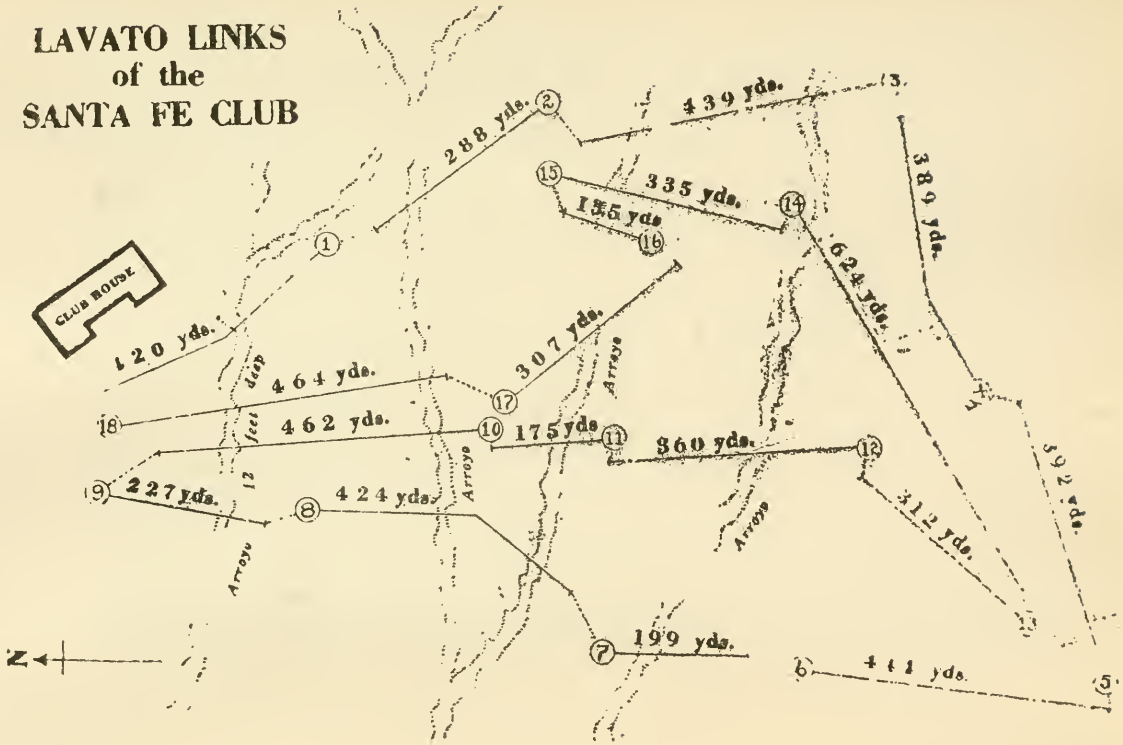
The course is well cared for, and the Club House is unique and comfortable.

Here are eighteen holes, well laid out to utilize fully the peculiarities of the topography. A general idea of their character may be obtained by reference to the map of the Links following.

Hazards are presented which will test amply the skill of the adept, while the uncertainties of the game afford much encouragement to those who happen not to be so proficient.

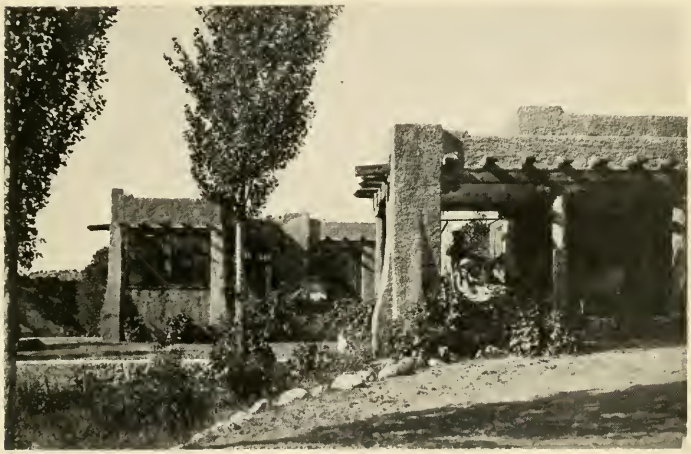
All in all, the Golf enthusiast will find during his stay at The Bishop's Lodge, that delightful combination of a perfect course, enjoyable companions, and interesting surroundings which lend to the game its chiefest charm.

LAVATO LINKS of the SANTA FE CLUB



The Dining Room
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

Porch — "North Lodge"
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe



Entrance and Pergola — "South Lodge"

Placita — "North Lodge"
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

The Lodge table is of the highest standard and the widest variety, abundantly served, but simply and tastily prepared in home style by competent chefs. All of the supplies for the table, such as meats, fowl, fish, vegetables and fruits, when not obtainable on the local market, are brought in regularly by express, from the points of production. Vegetables and fruits from California and Florida; fish and oysters, in ice from Baltimore, Md., insure a well-balanced menu throughout the entire year.

The ranch dairy herd of Jerseys and Holsteins furnishes ample fine milk and cream for the table, and the ranch poultry farm keeps the table always plentifully supplied with fresh eggs and poultry.

The water supply is from the famous Bishop's spring, located on the ranch property. The water is piped directly into the buildings from its source of supply and is unexcelled for purity and quality.

The Lodge is reached by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

Baggage should be checked direct to Santa Fe.

The Lodge motors wll meet all trains at Santa Fe or at Lamy Junction upon notice.

For further information or reservations, address

Manager, The Bishop's Lodge
Santa Fe
New Mexico

"The Ceremonial Altar of the Zuni"

Painted by W. E. Rollins

THE Zuni alone use an altar — which is erected each year about the middle of September, and remains up for two weeks. The Indians come to worship singly, in pairs, and in small groups. They always bring a flute player, seen in the background of the painting — and also a bowl of sacred meal which they scatter before the altar after each has deposited his "Mila" or life-giver.

Five Milas are seen in the center, just in front of the altar proper. Each consists of a base of corn shucks, plaited with colored feathers, and into which the individual Indian builds his idea of his own life.

Above the altar is the Wind Symbol, centrally suspended — with four arms, a feather hanging from each, for the four Earth Regions from which the Winds blow.

The upper central head on the altar is The God of the Heart of the Skies. The Thunder Bird messenger bringing the prayers of the worshipers, is seen beneath.

The two upper heads at the sides, are The Sun Father and The Moon Mother. Next below these are the heads of the God of Storm and the God of Rain.

At the right of these latter two Gods are The Morning Star or Warrior, and The Evening Star or Woman; two animals symbolized on each, The Badger, The Bear, The Cougar and The Wolf — guardians of the Earth Regions.

The Dragon Fly signifies Rain; The Serpent, Wisdom.

The original painting of "The Ceremonial Altar of the Zuni" hangs in the Lounge of The Bishop's Lodge, at Santa Fe.

"The Ceremonial Altar of the Zuni"

Saddled for a trip over
the Mountain Trails.

Starting for the Indian
Pueblos.

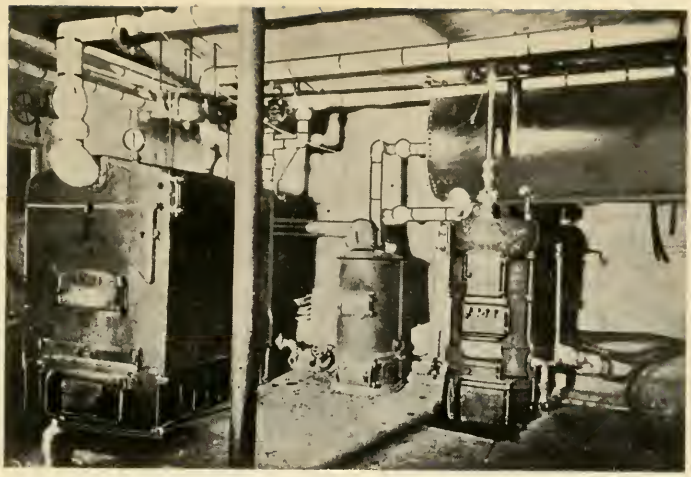
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

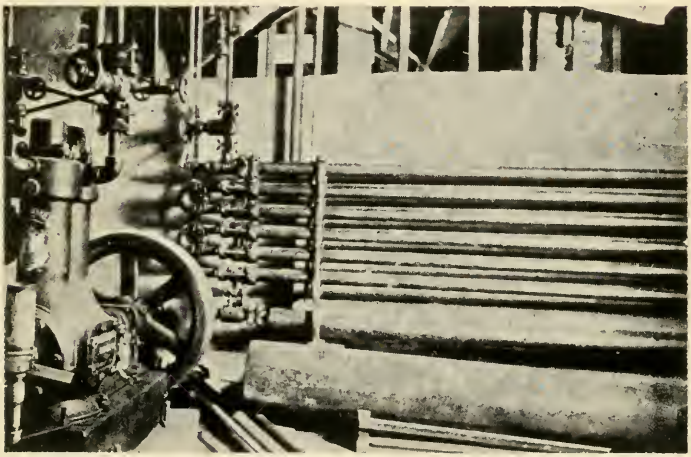
Typical Tent House

Interior of Tent House
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

The Pantry

The Kitchen
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe





The Heating Plant

The Refrigerating Plant
The Bishop's Lodge — Santa Fe

The Bishop's Lodge, Rates Per Day, American Plan
Open All Year

Single room, without bath	$ 5.50 and up
Single room, with bath	8.00 " "
Room, two persons, without private bath	11.00 " "
Room, two persons, with bath	12.50 " "

Suites

Two persons, living room, sleeping porch, (glass enclosed) and use of bath in conjunction with another similar suite	$ 15.00
Two persons, living room, sleeping porch, (glass enclosed) and private bath	$ 18.00
Two persons, living room, bedroom, sleeping porch, (glass enclosed) and private bath	$ 20.00 and up

Each extra person in suites, at rate of $ 5.00 per day additional, including meals.

Tent Houses

These modern tent houses are commodious, private and most conveniently located. They are constructed of tongue and groove floors and wainscoting, with windows and doors; patent ventilators, fly-screened, etc., furnished in keeping with the main building, heated in cold season.

Single house	per day $ 5.00
Double house, one person	per day 6.00
Double house, two persons	per day 10.00

Saddle Horse Rates

Reliable sure-footed, grain-fed cow ponies, accustomed to the mountain trails and the desert.

Single horse, by the month $ 60.00 week $ 20.00 day $ 4.00 half day $ 2.50 one hour or less $ 1.50. When rented by the week or month, horse and equipment are reserved for exclusive use of guests engaging. Guides furnished when desired, rate of guide & horse $ 8.00 per day.

Automobile Rates

The Lodge auto makes regular daily trips to Santa Fe. Guests using it on regular trips to visit the city, will be charged $ 1.50 each for the round trip.

Special automobile trips to or from Santa Fe (one way only) at the rate of $ 3.00 for the car for one or more passengers. Special round trips $ 5.00 for one or more passengers.

Special rates, upon request, for automobile trips to Indian pueblos, Indian dances, cliff dwellings, pre-historic ruins, and all interesting points near the Lodge. Rate of car per hour $ 4.00 per day $ 35.00

Prehistoric Cliff Dwellings, Rio Grande Indian pueblos,, and other points of interest can all be reached in one day's automobile trip.

From Alma Gluck Zimbalist

"Upon my departure from the Lodge, after our intensely interesting visit of over a month, I wish to express to you my appreciation of the many courtesies shown Mr. Zimbalist and myself. We both deeply regret our inability to remain longer at this time.

We have thoroughly enjoyed your unique little resort. Its unusual comforts; its quiet and homelike atmosphere and remarkable hospitality; the outdoor life in the glorious sunshine, together with the ever increasing interest of the adjacent desert and lofty mountains, have all combined to endear the Lodge to both of us.

We are looking forward, with great pleasure, to another and more extended visit as soon as possible."

From Mr. A. F. Whyte, Westminister, London, England

"Was it only on Sunday that we said goodby to you good folks at Bishop's Lodge — it seems already in the long ago. But it's a memory that will never go. You introduced us to a new world — a new mysterious alluring world that will never cease to call us and to which we must inevitably come back.

We are so very thankful to you for the whole experience — from the delights and comforts of The Bishop's Lodge to the strange haunting experiences of that day in the hills — and we hope that we shall have some time the opportunity of returning your warm hospitality on the other side."

Extract from "Encyclopedia Britannica"

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, U. S. A., and the county-seat of Santa Fe county, about 20 m. E. of the Rio Grande, and 339 m. N. of El Paso, Texas.

The city lies about 7000 ft. above the sea, at the foot of the southern extremity of the Rocky Mountains, in the Sangre de Cristo Range. Its climate is dry, equable and healthy; the mean annual temperature is 46 degrees F., and the mean annual rainfall 14.2 in. The hills surrounding the city on all sides shelter it from the sandstorms which afflict some parts of New Mexico, and its pleasant climate, attractive mountain scenery and historical interest make it a favorite resort.

Santa Fe is built round a plaza or square. Crooked streets, bordered with low adobe houses, are characteristic of the older part of the city and give an impression of antiquity.

In Pajarito Park, 20 m. W. of Santa Fe, are many prehistoric caves, cliff and communal dwellings, and near the city are several prehistoric mounds.

After the independence of Mexico, Santa Fe became the centre of a growing commerce with the United States, conducted at first by pack animals, and later by wagon trains over the old Santa Fe Trail leading south-west from Independence, Kansas City, and, in earlier years, other places in Missouri, to Santa Fe. On the 18th of August, 1846, soon after the outbreak of the war between the United States and Mexico, Santa Fe was occupied by an American force under General S. W. Kearny.

THE interested reader is referred to the following for further information about this interesting region:

Reports of Bureau of Ethnology, Papers of Archeological Institute of America, Journal of American Ethnology and Anthropology, American Anthropologist, Reports & Papers of the Smithsonian Institution, Journal of American Folklore, Anthropological Papers of Field Columbian Museum, Art & Archeology, Papers & Reports of New Mexican Historical Society and Museum of New Mexico, and to the following books:

The Delight Makers, The Gilded Man, Sedentary Indians of New Mexico, Documentary History of the Zuni Tribe, by A. F. Bandelier.

The Man Who Married The Moon, Some Strange Corners of Our Country, A Tramp Across The Continent, A New Mexican David, The Spanish Pioneers, and The Land of Poco Tiempo, by C. F. Lummis.

VISITORS in Santa Fe will find on the Plaza the establishment of Julius Gans, "Southwest Arts & Crafts", where may be seen one of the most complete collections of Indian handicraft in the Southwest.

Indian Pottery of every available type is here displayed in profusion. Basketry has also its ample space, and genuine Indian Silverware as well. Blankets from all of the tribes and pueblos now producing them, are likewise to be see here.

Mr. Gans has had many years experience among the Indians and it is his conviction that in the not distant future their handicraft will disappear because of their contact with so-called "progress". Even within the last three or four years it has become impossible to secure any examples of Pottery and of Basketry from pueblos that were formerly busily occupied with handicraft of this character.

The wise collector will secure choice objects — now!

In but a short time such objects will acquire a greatly increased value.

Those who find it impossible to come to Santa Fe and personally select from the remarkable Gans collection, will receive a complete descriptive catalog with illustrations and prices, upon request to "Southwest Arts & Crafts" at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ART and Archeology is perhaps one of the most sumptuously illustrated publications in America It deals largely with the civilizations of the past — particularly with those which existed in America.

On this account it is of especial interest to those who have travelled in the Southwest — and desire to keep abreast of the explorations and investigations in that section of the United States.

To read it is to receive a liberal education in art.

The price, $5 per year, is a small sum indeed, when one considers the amount of authoritative descriptive matter in twelve months issues, or the quantity of fine illustrations. Fifty cents will bring a single number, from which a better idea of the worth of this unique and valuable publication may be obtained. Address

Art and Archeology,
The Octagon,
Washington, D. C.

THE First National Bank of Santa Fe is one of the historic banking institutions of the West. It was founded more than fifty years ago by Lucien B. Maxwell, one of the great land proprietors of New Mexico in the days before the coming of the railroads. For several years it was the only bank within several hundred miles of Santa Fe and to this day maintains its pre-eminence as the parent to several hundred banks which now flourish in trade territory it served originally all by itself.

In its early days it took weeks to communicate with the authorities in Washington and so it happened that while the organization meeting was held on September 3, 1870, it was April 18, 1871, before the bank opened its doors. Since then its history has been one of uninterrupted growth and progress.

Its first statement showed deposites of $46,000 and these have grown to more than $2,000,000 at this time. It has been a veritable financial Gibraltar in days of stress and strife and more than once came to the aid of the State and community in financing essential and urgent necessities.

Its presidents have been men of distinction and include such celebrities as the late United States Senator Steven B. Elkins and the late delegate to Congress, Pedro Perea, the late Major R. J. Palen, the late William W. Griffin, while the present incumbent is Mr. Levi A. Hughes.

The bank occupies a fine new home on the main business plaza of Santa Fe and has just purchased additional grounds upon which it plans to erect a modern annex, especially equipped for its Trust Department. It commands important banking connections in the larger cities and has installed every modern banking facility in order to serve its customers and the public.

245 91

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper proce
Neutralizing Agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date:
OCT 1998
BOOKKEEPE
PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGIES, L
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CKMAN
DERY INC.
MAY 91
N. MANCHESTER,

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 005 078 953 6